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ABSTRACT

This home study material, developed for use by candidates for naturalization who speak English but who have little or no skill in reading, is designed so that the individual unable to attend classes may learn to read and write by having a limited amount of help provided by some member of his family or neighbor. (A companion pamphlet, ED 054 913, "English and Federal Government--For the Helper (Section 2)", is designed to assist the person who is to help the student.) Twenty-nine lessons are included, made up of completion and word matching exercises and other various learning activities. The lessons are titled The Right to Govern, The First Government, The Convention of 1787, A More Perfect Union, Our Representative Democracy, The Congress Represents Us, The House of Representatives, The Senate, Rules and Committees, Powers of the Congress, The Congress Makes Laws, We Choose Our President, We Elect Our President, Powers and Duties of the President, The Cabinet, Other Services of Our Government, The President and Our Neighbors, Four Great Freedoms, Our Rights and Powers, Equal Rights, Equal Justice under Law, The Federal Courts at Work, The Supreme Court, The Constitution Must Grow, We Can Amend the Constitution, Amendments Meet Needs, The Meaning of the Constitution, Men--Machines--the Constitution, and Customs and Duties. Answers to lesson questions and key words used in the lessons are appended. (WL)

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ED135979

FEDERAL TEXTBOOK ON CITIZENSHIP — Home Study Course

English AND Federal Government

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Foreword

This home study material has been developed for the use of candidates for naturalization who speak English but who have little or no skill in reading. It is designed so that the man or woman unable to attend class may learn to read and write by having a limited amount of help provided by some member of his family or a neighbor.

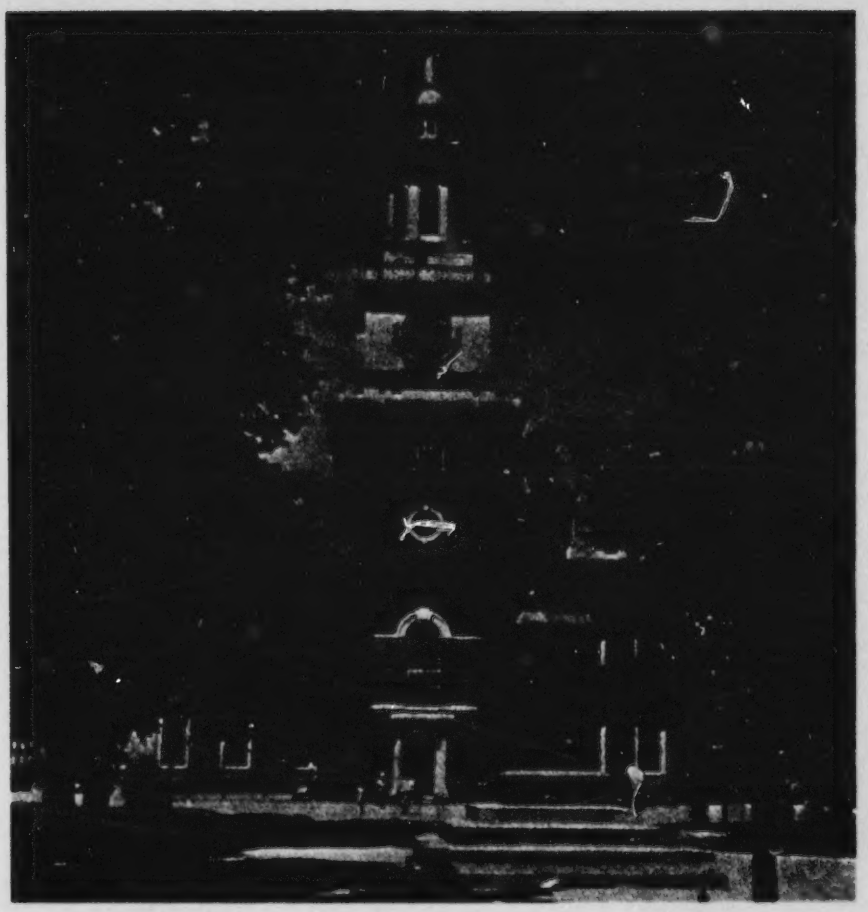
The material was originally prepared under the general supervision of the Director, University Extension Division, University of Nebraska, with the aid of one State and one local public-school representative from the States of Montana and Nebraska. The work has been continued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A companion pamphlet entitled "English and Federal Government—For the Helper (Section 2)" has been prepared to assist the person who is to help the student. It should be used in conjunction with this booklet, since it supplements with necessary information the problems and work sheets herein.

Two of the original paintings, the "Four Freedoms," by Norman Rockwell, have been reproduced herein (pp. 103–104) by special permission of The Saturday Evening Post, copyright 1943 by The Curtis Publishing Co.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.



Independence Hall

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LESSON 1

The Right to Govern

PART 1

America ago England had Englishmen laws themselves

I live in the United States.
I came to the United States to make my home.
People came here to live many years ago.
Most of them came to America from England.
People from England are called Englishmen.
Englishmen had the right to make laws.
They made laws for themselves in England.
All Englishmen like to make their own laws.
The Englishmen who came to this country wanted to make laws for themselves.
This was many years ago.

PART 2

Pilgrims colonies thirteen govern free Nation

Long ago people came to this country to live.
Some of them were called Pilgrims.
They made their homes here.
It was hard work to make homes.
The people lived in colonies.
There were thirteen colonies.
The people helped one another to make homes.
Their laws were made in England.
They wanted to make laws for themselves.
They wanted to govern themselves.

They wanted to go to their own churches.
They wanted schools for their children.
The colonies wanted to be free.
The colonies became free in 1776.
The thirteen colonies made a new Nation.
The new Nation is the United States of America.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 1.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

free	Nation
America	laws
govern	colonies

1. Many years ago people came to live in _____.
2. They lived in the thirteen _____.
3. They wanted to make _____ for themselves.
4. The colonies wanted to be _____.
5. They wanted to _____ themselves.
6. They made a new _____, the United States of America.

THE PILGRIM SHIP

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

10

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 1

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Englishmen_____

United States_____

laws_____

their_____

people_____

England_____

thirteen_____

neighbors_____

B. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions. You may use your book.

1. What is the name of this country?

   _____

2. From what land did many people come?

   _____

3. What name do we give to those people?

---

4. How many colonies were there?

---

5. What did the colonies want to make?

---

6. Did the people have to work hard?

---

7. Were there schools and houses here when these people came?

---

8. Who built the homes in this country?

---

9. Who helped a man build his home?

---

10. Why did the colonies want to be free?

---

11. What is the name of the new Nation that they began?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

Were these answers written by you or the student?

12

LESSON 2

The First Government

THE STATES QUARRELED WITH EACH OTHER

PART 1

different sent meeting were Congress afraid any powers small strong

The colonies had a hard time at first.
The people in each colony lived in different ways.
Each colony had a different kind of church.
The people of one colony sometimes did not like the other colonies.
Twelve of the colonies sent men to a meeting.
This meeting was called a Congress.
The colonies had wanted to be free.
Now they were free.
The colonies helped each other to be free.
After they were free they did not work together.
Each colony became a State.
Each State wanted to be free from the others.
Each State was afraid of the others.

No State wanted to give up any of its powers.
The small States were afraid the other States would be too strong.

PART 2

obey government weak enforce president courts explain
quarreled among success tax

The Congress could make laws for the Nation.
The Congress had no power to make the people obey the laws.
It could not make the States obey the laws.
The Government of the United States was weak.
Congress could not enforce the laws.
There was no president to enforce the laws.
The Government needed money.
But the Government could not tax the people.
There were no courts to explain the laws.
The States quarreled among themselves.
They could not go to the courts for help.
There were no courts.
There was no one to explain the laws.
There was no one to enforce the laws.
The Government was not a success.
A weak government is not a success.
A government must have power to be a success.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 2.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you how you are to do the next two lines.

11

success	Congress
tax	weak
States	strong

1. The first Government of the United States was _____.
2. The small States were afraid the other States would be too _____.
3. The _____ could make the laws for the Nation.
4. The Government could not _____ the people.
5. Congress could not make the _____ obey the laws.
6. The first Government was not a _____.

1. The first Government was {weak / strong}.
2. The Congress could {make / enforce / explain} the laws.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 2

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

large _____

pass _____

weak _____

strong _____

enforce _____

colonies _____

B. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions. You may use your book.

1. How many colonies were there?

   _____

2. What were the colonies called after they were free?

   _____

3. What were the small States afraid of?

   _____

4. Why did the States unite to form a new Nation?

---

5. What could the Congress do?

---

6. What could the Congress not do?

---

7. How many colonies sent men to a meeting?

---

8. Which did the people like most, the State or the Nation?

---

9. Was the Government of the United States strong or weak?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 3

The Convention of 1787

INDEPENDENCE HALL

PART 1

convention Independence Hall Philadelphia George Washington
leaders large lot sell great plan

We have learned that the first government was weak.
We have learned that it was not a success.
The plan of government needed to be changed.
In 1787 Congress called a convention to make changes in the plan.
Twelve States sent men to the convention.
They were leaders in their States.

Some were the great men of the Nation.
They met in Independence Hall. Independence Hall is in Philadelphia.
George Washington was president of the convention.
It was hard to change the plan of government.
The large States had a lot of land to sell.
The small States had no land to sell.
The large States did not want to give their land to the government.
The small States wanted them to give up the land.
The men from each of the twelve States talked things over.
That is the way we do things in this country.
This way has helped to make the United States a great Nation.

PART 2

lawyers business became agree looked never again
Constitution

The men from the twelve States did not all think the same way.
Some of these men were landowners.
Some of them were lawyers.
Some of them were businessmen.
All of them wanted a better government.
All of them wanted a stronger government.
Sometimes the lawyers quarreled with the landowners.
Sometimes the businessmen quarreled with the lawyers.
Sometimes it looked as if they could never agree.
There was but one thing they could do.
They could try again to agree.
At last they made a new plan of government.
This new plan was the Constitution.
The Constitution became the law for our Nation.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 3.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.

(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) At the bottom of the page, write in figures the age of the Constitution.
(6) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

stronger	convention
Nation	government
men	leaders
Constitution	

1. The United States needed a _____ government.
2. In 1787 Congress called a _____.
3. Twelve of the thirteen States sent _____.
4. Many of the men were _____ in their States.
5. Some were the great men of the _____.
6. These men made a new plan of _____.
7. The new plan was the _____.

How old is the Constitution?

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date Mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 3

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

twelve_____

Convention_____

Congress_____

Constitution_____

plan_____

agree_____

sent_____

Washington_____

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about the Convention of 1787.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

C. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions. You may use your book.

1. Who asked the States to send men to a meeting?

---

2. How many States sent men to the meeting?

---

3. How many States did not send men to the meeting?

---

4. In what city did they meet?

---

5. What did they call a meeting like this?

---

6. Who was president of the meeting?

---

7. What was the new plan called?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 4

A More Perfect Union

PART 1

perfect union gave form federal divided

Our country is now a great Nation.
The Constitution made us a Nation.
The Constitution made the Nation "a more perfect union."
The people gave some of their powers to the States.
The States gave some of their powers to the Nation.
Each State gave up something to form a stronger Nation.
Our Nation is now a union of States.
That is why we call it the United States.
The name of our Nation is not America.
It is the United States of America.
The people gave the Federal Government many great powers.
The people divided these powers into three parts.

PART 2

carry peace raise protect trade war pass roads

We have a Congress to make Federal laws.
We have a President to enforce the laws.
The States and the people must obey the Federal laws.
We must obey all the laws.
We must obey the Constitution.
We have Federal courts to explain the laws.
These are the three great parts of our Government.
Congress can raise money by taxes.
Congress can make peace and war.

Congress can pass laws about trade with other countries.
The States can make laws about schools and roads.
The States can make laws about the business of the State.
The courts can protect our rights.
Can you name three different parts of our Federal Government?

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 4.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

obey	Federal
laws	perfect
powers	explain
union	

1. Our Nation is a _____ of States.
2. The Constitution made our Nation a "more _____ union."
3. The people gave the Federal Government many great _____.
4. They gave Congress the power to make _____ laws.
5. The Nation has a President to enforce its _____.
6. The Nation has courts to _____ its laws.
7. The States and the people must _____ the Constitution.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 4

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word

perfect .....

three .....

choose .....

union .....

power .....

Nation .....

peace .....

democracy .....

B. Directions:

Write here two things you have learned in this lesson.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

C. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions. You may use your book.

1. Who gives the Government its power?

   ---

2. Who makes the laws for the United States?

   ---

3. Who must obey the laws?

   ---

4. Which makes the money used in the United States, the State or the Nation? ---

   ---

5. Which makes the laws about schools, the State or the Nation?

   ---

6. How many great parts are there in our Government?

   ---

7. What did the Constitution do for the States?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 5

Our Representative Democracy

PART 1

choose democracy King representative

All the people cannot meet in one place to make the laws.
All the people cannot meet to enforce the laws.
We choose some people to make the laws.
We choose other people to enforce the laws.
Our Government gets its power from the people.
A democracy gets its power from the people.
The Government of the United States is a representative democracy.
We have a Government "of the people, by the people, for the people."
The thirteen colonies had a government "of the people."
They did not have a government "by the people."
They were governed by the King of Great Britain.
The thirteen colonies did not have a government "for the people."
They were governed for the good of Great Britain.
The United States has a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

PART 2

vote person represent should always decide

The people we choose to govern us are our representatives.
We choose our representatives by a vote of the people.
The person who gets the most votes is our representative.
The representatives will govern us.
Some of our representatives will make laws.
Some of them will enforce laws.

All of them will represent us.
We can vote for the person we want to represent us.
We should always vote for the best person to represent us.
We must decide for ourselves who is the best person.
The United States is a representative democracy.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 5.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

representatives	vote
democracy	wants
Government	choose
people	enforce

1. Our Government is a _____.
2. A democracy such as ours gets its power from the _____.
3. We _____ people to make the laws.
4. We choose people to _____ our laws.
5. They are our _____.
6. We _____ for our representatives.
7. Each voter can vote for the persons he _____.
8. Our _____ is a representative democracy.
9. Our Government is a government by the _____.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 5

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

representative _____

government _____

obey _____

vote _____

business _____

lawyers _____

tax _____

owners _____

B. Directions:

Write two things about our Government before the Convention of 1787.

1. _____

2. _____

C. Directions:

Write two things about our Government now.

1. _____

2. _____

D. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions. You may use your book.

1. What words should be written on the lines? "We have a Government of the _____, and for the _____."

2. What is a government called if it gets its powers from the people?

   _____

3. What are people called who govern us?

   _____

4. Who chooses the people to make our laws?

   _____

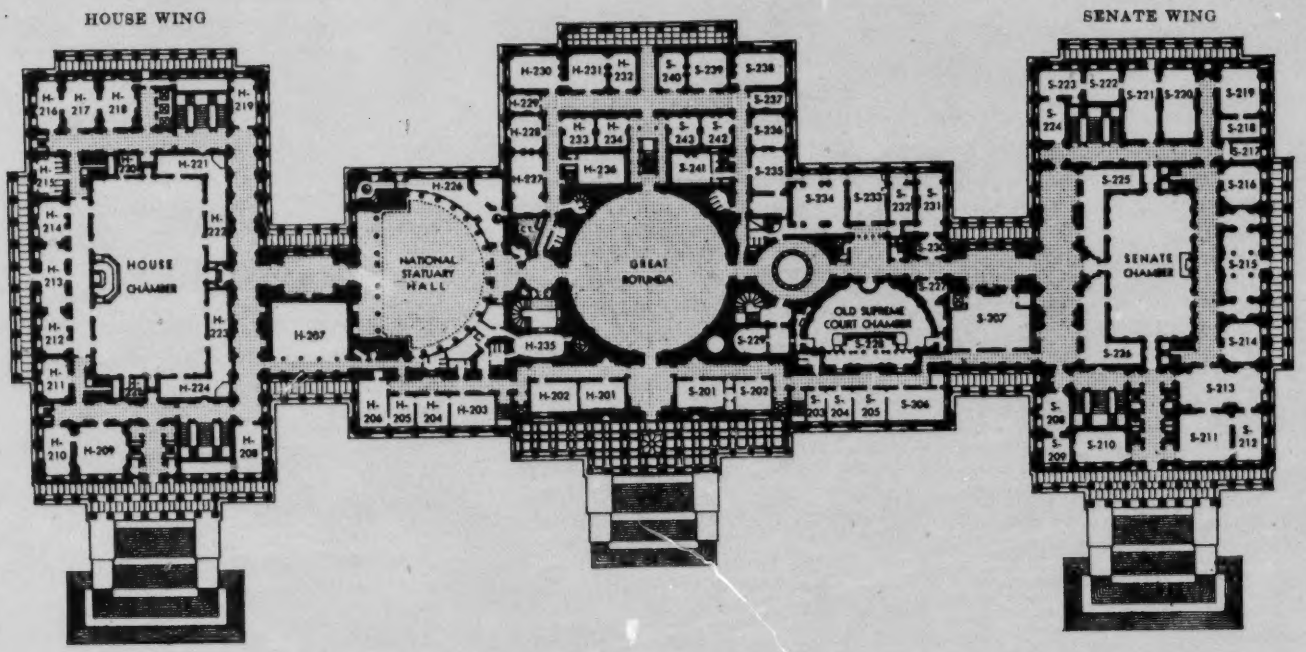
Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

Place a circle around the number the student chose as the answer to Problem 1 in the Helper's Guide.

1 2 3 4 5

The Capitol



32

33

PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN

scale: 0 16 32 48 64 feet

ROOMS ON PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF CAPITOL

HOUSE SIDE

H-201. House majority conference room.
H-202. House minority conference room.
H-203, 204, 205, 206. Speaker
H-207. House reception room.
H-208. Committee on Ways and Means.
H-209, 210. Speaker.
H-211. Parliamentarian.
H-212, 213, 214. Members' retiring rooms.
H-216, 217, 218. Committee on Appropriations.
H-219. Republican Whip.
H-221, 222, 223, 224. Cloakrooms.
H-225. Library.
H-226. House document room.
H-227. House Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs.
H-230, 231, 232, 233. House Minority Leader.
H-234. Prayer room.
H-235. Congressional ladies' retiring room.
H-236. Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE SIDE

S-207. Senators' conference room.
S-208. Majority Leader.
S-212. The Vice President.
S-213. The Senators' reception room.
S-214. Formal Office of the Vice President.
S-216. Room of the President.
S-218, 219. Official Reporters of Debates.
S-220. Bill Clerk and Journal Clerk.
S-221. Chief Clerk.
S-222, 224. Office of the Secretary.
S-223. Secretary.
S-225, 226. Cloakrooms.
S-227. Executive Clerk.
S-228. Formerly the Old Senate Chamber and later the Supreme Court Chamber.
S-229. Assistant Republican Leader.
S-230. Republican Leader.
S-233, 234, 235. Senate disbursing office.
S-236. Comptroller.

LESSON 6

The Congress Represents Us

PART 1

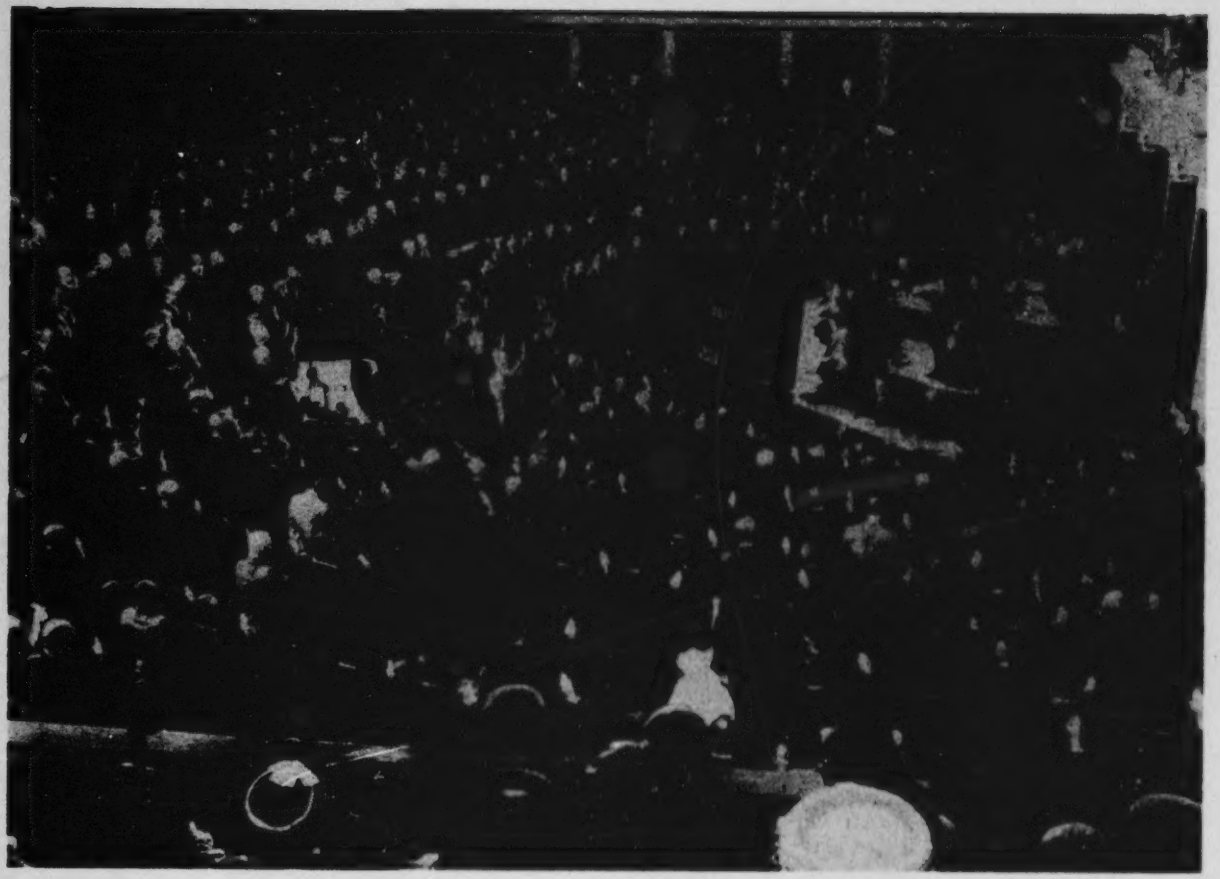
Capitol buildings lawmakers parts branches Senate both

The Capitol Building is one of the great buildings in the city of Washington.
Congress meets in this building.
Congress is made up of our representatives.
The lawmakers are our representatives.
The Constitution divides our Government into three branches.
One branch makes Federal laws.
One branch enforces them.
One branch explains them.
Congress is the branch of lawmakers.
The Constitution divides Congress into two Houses.
One of these parts is the Senate.
The other part of our Congress is the House of Representatives.
Both of these Houses make laws.

PART 2

equal elect women chosen members

We elect men and women to represent us in both Houses.
Men and women have an equal right to be elected to Congress.
We elect two members of the Senate from each State.
These members are chosen from among the people.
Can you name a member of the Senate from your own State?
This member was chosen from among the citizens in our State.
He goes to the city of Washington to represent us.



United States Representatives taking the oath of office

He is a lawmaker.
He helps to make our Federal laws.
Can you name a member of the House of Representatives?
He is also a lawmaker.
He goes to Washington to help make laws.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 6.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Congress	Federal
Houses	Capitol
represent	

1. The lawmakers meet in the United States ..... Building.

2. They are the .....

3. Congress makes the ..... laws.

4. There are two ..... of Congress.

5. They ..... us.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 6

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Capitol _____

two _____

House _____

equal _____

lawmakers _____

divides _____

Senate _____

members _____

B. Directions:

Write three things you have learned about Congress.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

3. _____

_____

C. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions. You may use your book.

1. Who makes the Federal laws?

_____

2. In what city do the Federal lawmakers meet?

_____

3. What is the name of the building where they meet?

_____

4. Into how many parts is Congress divided?

_____

5. May a woman be elected to the Senate?

_____

6. Name the two Houses of Congress.

a. _____

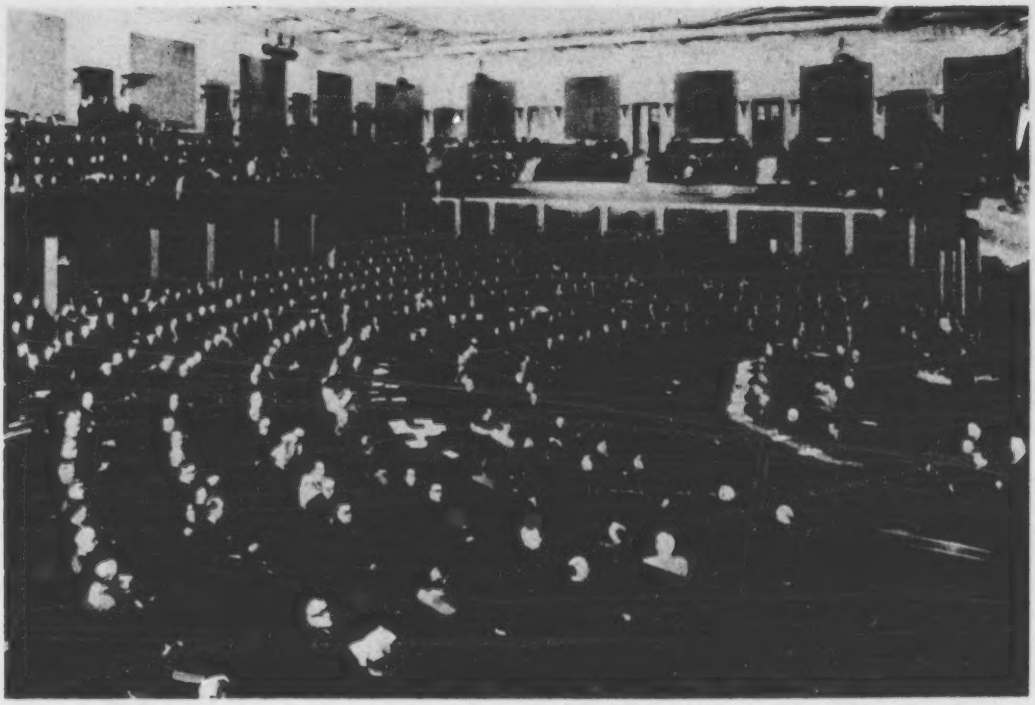
b. _____

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

40

LESSON 7

The House of Representatives



The House of Representatives in Session

PART 1

least few only than district population

The Representatives meet in the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives is in the Nation's Capital.
There are 435 Members in the House.
Every State has at least one Representative.
A few States have only one Representative.
Most States have more than one Representative.
The number of Representatives from a State depends upon the number of people living in the State.
Each State is divided into districts.
Each Representative represents a district.

A State with a small population does not have as many districts as does a State with a large population.

So a State with a large population has more Representatives because it has more districts.

You live in a district.

One of the citizens in your district is a Representative.

Do you know his name?

He has been a citizen for at least seven years.

He must be at least 25 years old.

He lives in your district.

He was chosen by other citizens to represent them in Congress.

PART 2

officers	Speaker	chief
often	reelect	term

The officers in the House of Representatives are chosen by the Members.

The Speaker is the chief officer.

He is one of the Representatives.

He can vote the same as any other Representative.

We often reelect Representatives who make good laws.

All Representatives are elected for a term of two years.

We should reelect only the best Members.

Should we reelect the Member from your district?

Some of your neighbors think we should.

Some of your neighbors think we should not.

What do you think?

Only the best men should be sent to Congress.

Only the House of Representatives may start tax bills.

On very special occasions the Senators will sit together with the Representatives. This is called a joint session of Congress.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 7.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word or figure to complete it.

(2) Write one of the words or figures in the block below on each line.

(3) Be sure it is the right one.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

district			State
2	7	25	435
	Speaker		

1. A Representative must be at least _____ years old.
2. He must have been a citizen at least _____ years.
3. He must live in the _____ where he is elected.
4. The voters of a _____ elect a Representative.
5. There are _____ Representatives.
6. They serve for _____ years.
7. The chief officer of the House of Representatives is the _____.

Who represents your district in the House of Representatives?

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 7

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Capitol _____

lived _____

officer _____

seven _____

least _____

Speaker _____

years _____

district _____

often _____

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about a Representative.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

C. Directions:

Answer these questions. You may use your book.

1. Where does Congress meet?

---

2. How many Houses are there in Congress?

---

3. Which has more members?

---

4. How many members has it?

---

5. Must a Representative always be a citizen?

---

6. How old must he be?

---

7. Does every State have a Representative?

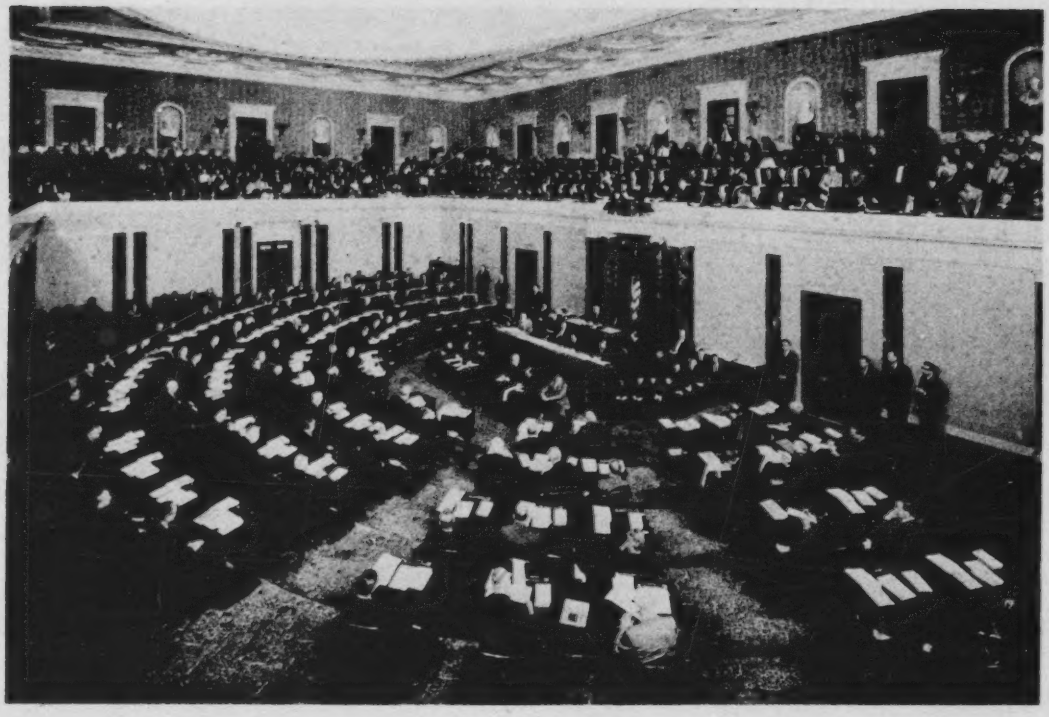
---

8. Who elects the Speaker of the House?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 8

The Senate



The Senate in Session

PART 1

Senators serve wisely forty thirty one-third

The Senate is not as large as the House of Representatives.
It has only 100 Members.
There are two Senators from every State in the Union.
The Senators serve us for six years.
We often reelect them for another term.
We should choose them wisely.
Do you know how many States there are in the Union?
There are fifty States in the Union.

How many Senators are there in Congress?
Do you know the names of the Senators from your State?
They have been citizens for at least nine years.
They are more than thirty years old.
One-third of the Senators are elected every two years.
Senators help make the Federal laws.

PART 2

Vice President authority tells tie done judgment able

The chief officer of the Senate is the Vice President of the United States.
He is not a member of the Senate
He can vote only when there is a tie.
He holds his office by the authority of the Constitution.
The two Houses of Congress have equal authority in some things.
Each House has some authority that the other does not have.
We should send only people of good judgment to Congress.
Soon you may be able to vote.
Will you vote only for people of good judgment?

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 8.

(1) You will see in the first two sentences listed below that there are two words for you to choose from.

(2) Draw a line under the word you think is right.

(3) In the other four sentences write any word on the line that will make the sentence correct.

(4) Each of the sentences below the block needs a word or figure to complete it.

(5) Write one of the words or figures in the block on each line.

(6) Be sure it is the right one. Write on all the lines.

(7) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. The Senate is the (smaller) (larger) House of Congress.

2. Senators serve a (longer) (shorter) term than Representatives.

3. The chief officer of the Senate is the _____.

4. The chief officer of the House of Representatives is the _____.

5. The voters of each State elect two _____.

6. The voters of each district elect one _____.

Senators			State
6	9	30	100

1. A Senator must be at least _____ years old.

2. He must have been a citizen at least _____ years.

3. He must live in the _____ where he is elected.

4. The voters of each State elect two _____.

5. There are _____ Senators.

6. They serve for _____ years.

Who are the Senators from your State?

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 8

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

thirty _____

twenty-five _____

citizen _____

every _____

nine _____

Senator _____

Senate _____

six _____

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about a Senator.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

CUT HERE

C. Directions:

Fill in the spaces in this table. Ask the person who helps you to see that you get started correctly.

Question	Congress	
	The Senate	The House of Representatives
1. How many members?		
2. Age of members?		
3. How long a citizen?		
4. How long is the term?		
5. Chief officer?		
6. How is the chief officer chosen?		
7. When may the chief officer vote?		

D. Directions:

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the name of the Representative from your district?

---

2. What is the number of your district?

---

3. Who are the Senators from your State?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

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LESSON 9

Rules and Committees

Map of the United States showing the number of Representatives from each State, based on 1970 Census

PART 1

promise once regular sessions after election usually begin

As soon as Congress meets, the new members take the oath of office.
The oath is a promise.
The members promise to help the Government.
When you become a citizen you will take an oath.
You will promise to be a good citizen.
Every member of our Government takes an oath.
Congress must meet at least once a year.
There are two regular sessions after every election.
The Constitution says that Congress must meet on the third day of January.

The Constitution says that Congress may change the date.
Usually Congress meets on the third day of January.
Sessions used to begin in December.
Regular sessions now begin in January.

PART 2

hundreds presented thousands study talk itself committee sued anything

Before a law is passed by Congress it is called a bill.
Thousands of bills have been presented to Congress.
The Member from your district may think some bill is needed.
The Senators from your State may have presented some bills.
No Member could read the thousands of bills.
No Member could study all of them.
The Congress divides itself into groups.
The groups are called committees.
Each committee studies the bills given to it.
The Members talk about the bill.
Members cannot be sued for anything they say in Congress.
They say what they think.
They study the bill to see whether the law is needed.
They may say the law is not needed.
They may say the bill is good.
Much of the best work of the Congress is done in committees.
The Member from your part of the country is on one or more committees.
Do you know what committees he is on?

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 9.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below has a line after it.
(2) Write YES or NO on each line.
(3) Be sure you use the right word on each line.

(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. Must the Congress meet at least once a year? _____
2. Do new Members take the oath of office in January? _____
3. Does a Congress have at least two sessions? _____
4. Does a new Congress begin in November? _____
5. Do all the Members of Congress study all the bills? _____
6. Do committees help the Congress get its work done? _____
7. Can a Senator be sued for anything he says in the Congress? _____

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 9

A. Directions:
Write each of these words on the line following the word.

January .....

session .....

election .....

November .....

committee .....

always .....

study .....

bill .....

members .....

tie .....

B. Directions:
Write two things you have learned about a bill.

1. .....

.....

2. ---

C. Directions:

You are to ask the person who helps you how you are to work these exercises.

1. The State of California has over 65 times more people than Alaska has. Alaska sends one Representative to the Congress. California does not send 65 Representatives to Congress. It sends 43 Representatives. Why should it not send 65?

---

2. Delaware has over 200,000 more people than Wyoming has. Both States send one Representative to Congress. Why should not Delaware send two Representatives?

---

3. Vermont has 437,744 people living there. The State of New York has 17,979,712 people or more than forty times as many people as Vermont. Each State sends two Senators to Congress. Why does New York not send more Senators to Congress?

---

4. How often must Congress meet?

---

5. In what month does a new Congress begin?

---

6. Several Members of Congress are chosen to study a bill. What is such a group called?

---

7. How does the President of the Senate hold his office?

---

8. How does the Speaker of the House of Representatives get his office?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

CUT HERE

LESSON 10

Powers of the Congress

PART 1

provide welfare spend Army Navy collect armed forces
declare foreign support

The Congress must provide for the welfare of all the people.
It must spend money to do this.
It can raise money by taxes.
It must spend money wisely.
The Congress must provide armed forces to protect us, such as an Army, Navy, and Air Force.
The Congress makes laws about raising and supporting these armed forces.
Sometimes Congress must declare war upon a foreign nation to protect us.
Only Congress can declare war.
The Congress must collect much money to provide us with armed forces.
You pay taxes to support the Government.

PART 2

certain commerce between over enabled prevents

The States cannot make laws about commerce among the States.
A treaty cannot be made between a State and a foreign nation.
Only the Congress may make laws about commerce between the States and with foreign nations.
The Congress makes the laws about post offices.
It makes laws about citizenship.
Its laws decide who may become citizens.

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By these laws, foreign-born persons are enabled to become citizens of the United States.

The Congress was given certain powers.

The Constitution prevents the States from doing certain things.

The States may not declare war.

The States may not make money.

The Constitution also prevents Congress from doing certain things. It protects the rights of the States and of the people.

The Congress may not make laws to take away the rights of the people.

Laws made by the Congress apply to the whole Nation.

The Congress needs to use wisely its great powers in making laws for the Nation.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 10.

(1) The first three questions listed below are for you to answer.

(2) Tell the answers to the person who helps you. You do not need to write them.

(3) Each of the sentences below the block needs a word to complete it.

(4) Write one of the words in the block on each line.

(5) Be sure it is the right word.

(6) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. Where does the Congress get its great power?
2. Why does the Constitution prevent the Congress from doing certain things?
3. What are some of the powers of the Congress?

powers	commerce
all	apply
tax	spend
between	supporting

1. The Congress has great .....

2. It can ..... the people.

3. It decides how to _____ the money it collects.

4. It makes laws about _____ with foreign nations.

5. It makes laws about commerce _____ the States.

6. It makes laws for raising and _____ the Armed Forces.

7. It must provide for the welfare of _____ the people.

8. It makes laws that _____ apply to the whole Nation.

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ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 10

A. Directions:

Write these words on the line following the word.

declare .....

post office .....

welfare .....

commerce .....

between .....

raise .....

trade .....

decide .....

collect .....

B. Directions:

Write three things you have learned about the powers of Congress.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

C. Directions:

Choose one of these words to write on each line. Be sure the word you write fits the meaning given.

spend welfare commerce foreign-born collect prevent wisely declare war

1. ..... to get together
2. ..... to pay out money
3. ..... in a wise way
4. ..... keep from doing
5. ..... trade
6. ..... not born in the United States
7. ..... the good of the people
8. ..... to say
9. ..... a fight between nations.

D. Directions:

Answer YES or NO to these questions.

1. Can the President declare war? .....
2. Can Congress tax the people? .....

3. Can two States make laws about commerce between them? _____

4. Does the Constitution tell of the powers of Congress? _____

5. Can States declare war? _____

6. Can the President raise an army? _____

7. Does the Constitution prevent Congress from doing certain things? _____

8. Does the Constitution protect the rights of the States? _____

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

CUT HERE

LESSON 11

The Congress Makes Laws

A Committee of the Senate in Session

PART 1

clerk means facts against report

Each of the Houses of Congress has a clerk.
The clerk is not a member of Congress.
He does not have a vote.
When a Representative starts a bill, he gives it to the clerk.
A member of either House may start a bill, except one to tax the people. Only Representatives may do this.
The clerk sends the bill to the right committee.
The committee members will study the bill to learn what it will do.
They may call upon persons to tell them facts about the bill.
They will check the bill to see if it is needed.

The members of the committee may vote to pass the bill.
They may vote against the bill.
The members of the committee may change the bill.
Then they make a report to the House.

PART 2

approve several written dies signs wrote public

If the House of Representatives passes the bill, it is sent to the Senate.
The Senate sends the bill to a committee.
The committee may or may not approve the bill.
The Senate has authority to change the bill.
It may make several changes.
If the Senate changes the bill, the House of Representatives must approve the changes.
If both Houses approve the bill as it is now written, it is sent to the President, who studies it.
The Houses may not both agree about the form of the bill.
If they do not agree, the bill dies.
After the President signs a bill, it is a law for the Nation.
The President may refuse to sign the bill. It can become a Federal law without his signature if two-thirds of both Houses again pass it.
A bill is often named for the person who wrote it.
Our laws are made for the good of the public.
We must all obey the laws.
A Federal law is the law for over 200 million people.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 11.

(1) The first three sentences below have a word missing.
(2) Write on the lines any word that makes the sentence true.

1. Anyone may write the bills, but only ---------- can pass Federal laws.

2. After the _____ signs the bills passed by Congress, they are Federal laws.

3. The Federal laws must be obeyed by _____.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.

committee	Nation
signs	approve
both	against
for	studies
form	start
change	

1. Congress makes the laws for the _____.

2. A Senator or a Representative may _____ a bill.

3. The clerk sends the bill to a _____.

4. There are committees in _____ Houses.

5. A committee may or may not _____ a bill.

6. Each House may _____ a bill.

7. Each House can vote _____ or against a bill.

8. Each House can vote _____ _____ a bill that the other House passed.

9. A bill cannot become a law unless both Houses pass it in the same _____ _____.

10. The President _____ the bills.

11. The President _____ each bill passed by Congress if he approves it.

(1) The five questions below are to be answered by writing YES or NO on the lines.

(2) Be sure to use the right word.

(3) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. Is Congress the lawmaking branch of our Government? .....

2. Can only one House of Congress make a law? .....

3. May the House of Representatives change a bill that the Senate has passed? .....

4. If both Houses do not approve a bill in the same form, will it become a law? .....

5. Since the Congress makes laws for over 200 million people, must it study carefully the bills that are sent to it? .....

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 11

A. Directions:

Write these words on the line following the word.

passed _____

needed _____

sign _____

National _____

clerk _____

present _____

approve _____

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about how a bill becomes a law.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

C. Directions:

Work this exercise in the space that is given. You may use your book.

Let us suppose that a member of Congress starts a bill to tax the people. Also let us suppose that this bill became a law without any changes in it. What path would the bill take?

CUT HERE

On the line in front of each step, you are to write the order of the steps that the bill took. Find the first step and write 1 on that line and so on. There are two steps that are not needed.

_____ President signs it.

_____ Senator started it.

_____ The clerk of the House of Representatives received it.

_____ It was sent to a Senate committee.

_____ A Representative started it.

_____ The committee of Representatives thought it was needed.

_____ It was sent to a committee of the two Houses.

_____ It was sent to a committee of Representatives.

_____ The clerk of the Senate received it.

_____ The House of Representatives passed it.

_____ The Senate committee thought it was needed.

_____ It was sent to the Senate.

_____ It became a Federal law.

_____ It was passed by the Senate.

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

What does the student think Gretchel should do?

What does the student think Jacob should do?

LESSON 12

We Choose Our President

PART 1

manages told thirty-five born age fourteen remember

Some person manages every business.
The owner of a store manages the store.
The business of our Government must have someone who manages it.
He is the President of the United States.
We are told in the Constitution who may become President.
Not every citizen of the United States may become our President.
The President must be born a citizen.
A citizen under thirty-five years of age cannot be President.
He must have lived in this country for fourteen years.
You must always remember that the people choose the President.
In our next lesson we will learn how we choose our President.

PART 2

ideas run interested those political party candidate then

Many people have different ideas.
Some think the Government should be run one way.
Others have a different idea.
They are all interested in our Government.
Those people who have the same political ideas about Government make up a political party.
Each political party chooses a candidate for President.
Then the candidate tells the people about his party.
He tells us what he will do if he is elected.
If we like what he will do, we vote for him.

President Richard M. Nixon

We must remember to vote wisely.
Then we help to make our democracy a success.
The man we elect for President must carry on the business for four years.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 12.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

President	fourteen
ideas	thirty-five
citizen	people
candidate	

1. The President must be born a ---------- of the United States.
2. He must have lived ---------- years in the United States.
3. He must be at least ---------- years old.
4. A political party is made up of people with the same political ----------
---
5. Each party chooses a candidate for ----------
6. We can vote for the ---------- we want.
7. The candidates talk to the ----------

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 12

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Republican_____

thirty-five_____

President_____

Democrat_____

electors_____

Vice President_____

the_____

people_____

tell_____

them_____

B. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. What are the names of two political parties?

   a. _____

   b. _____

2. What candidates are chosen by each political party?

   a. ---

   b. ---

3. How old must a President be?

   ---

4. Must the President be a citizen?

   ---

5. May a naturalized citizen become President?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 13

We Elect Our President

PART 1

directly electors cast becomes half wins well next

Our President is elected for four years.
We do not vote for the President directly.
We vote for electors.
Each State has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.
When we vote for the electors we are voting for a President.
The electors cast their votes for the President.
The candidate who gets more than one-half of the votes wins.
He becomes our next President.
When the election is over we know the name of the President.
The electors must follow the plan given in the Constitution.
This plan has worked out well.

PART 2

speech forgotten defend

The President begins his work in January after the election.
The President takes the oath of office.
He promises to protect and defend the Constitution.
He promises to do his duty as President.
Then the President speaks to the people.
In his speech he tells the people what he wants to do in the next four years.
He is now our President.
Not everyone voted for him, but he is now the President of all the people.
The election quarrels must be forgotten.
He is not the President of a political party.
He is the President of the United States of America.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 13.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.

(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.

(3) Be sure it is the right word.

(4) Write on all the lines.

(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

January	candidate
Constitution	duties
oath	all
four	electors

1. We elect a President every _____ years.
2. We vote for _____.
3. Each elector votes for the _____ of his party.
4. The President takes the _____ of office.
5. The President begins his duties in _____ after the election.
6. He promises to carry out the _____ of President.
7. He promises to protect and defend the _____.
8. He is the President of _____ the people.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 13

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

two .....

years .....

promises .....

wants .....

four .....

people .....

defend .....

next .....

six .....

January .....

oath .....

done .....

CUT HERE

B. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space given here.

1. How long is the term of office of a Representative?

---

2. How long is the term of office of a Senator?

---

3. How long is the term of office of the President?

---

4. Who elects our President?

---

5. Who elects electors?

---

6. When does the President take the oath of office?

---

7. What does a President promise to do?

---

8. When does he make his first speech of the term?

---

9. What does he tell the people?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 14

Powers and Duties of the President

PART 1

head Executive important Commander treaties appoints job pardon

The head of our Nation is the Chief Executive.
We call him the President.
The President has many important duties.
It is his duty to enforce Federal laws and treaties with foreign nations.
He must carry on the business of our Government.
He is the Commander in Chief of our armed forces.
He cannot do all this without help.
He appoints many people to help him.
The men he appoints must do the job well.
The President must be given great powers.
He could not carry out his duties without them.
Some of his powers are given to him through the Constitution.
Other powers are given to him by the Congress.
The President has the power to pardon people who are found guilty of breaking Federal laws.

PART 2

or disapproves very advises probably veto

After Congress passes a bill it is sent to the President.
He may or may not approve the bill.
If he approves the bill he signs it.
The bill then becomes a law for the Nation.
If he disapproves, he does not sign the bill.
This power of the President is called the veto.
He sends the bill back to Congress.
He tells Congress why he disapproves of the bill.

Very few bills become laws if the President vetoes them.
The Constitution tells how a vetoed bill may become a law.
The President tells Congress about the needs of the Nation.
He advises them to pass laws to meet these needs.
Probably some Members of the Congress will start bills to meet these needs.
You see now that our President is a very important officer of our Government.
The President serves the people.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 14.

(1) The first two questions listed below are for you to answer.

(2) Tell the answers to the person who helps you. You do not need to write them.

1. What are some of the laws enforced by the President?
2. What important bills has the President signed in the last few months?

(1) Each of the sentences below the block needs a word to complete it.

(2) Write one of the words in the block on each line.

(3) Be sure it is the right word.

(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

approves	vetoes
appoints	powers
laws	help

1. The President needs great ..... to carry out his many duties.

2. The President ..... people to certain government jobs.

3. They ..... him with the government business.

4. When the President ..... a bill passed by Congress, he signs it; then it becomes a law.

5. Few bills become laws if the President ..... them.

6. The President can ask Congress to pass ..... to meet the needs of the nation.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 14

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

two-thirds _____

Senate _____

anywhere _____

both _____

Army _____

pardon _____

appoints _____

Federal _____

Courts _____

CUT HERE

B. Directions:

Write a word on each of the lines so that the sentence will be complete.

1. The President is given many _____ so that he may carry out his duties.

2. He _____ a great many people to government jobs.

3. Some of these must be approved by the _____.

4. The President may send the _____, the Navy, and the Air Force to protect American lives.

5. The President has the power to _____ people who are found guilty of breaking _____ laws.

6. This power is a check on the Federal _____.

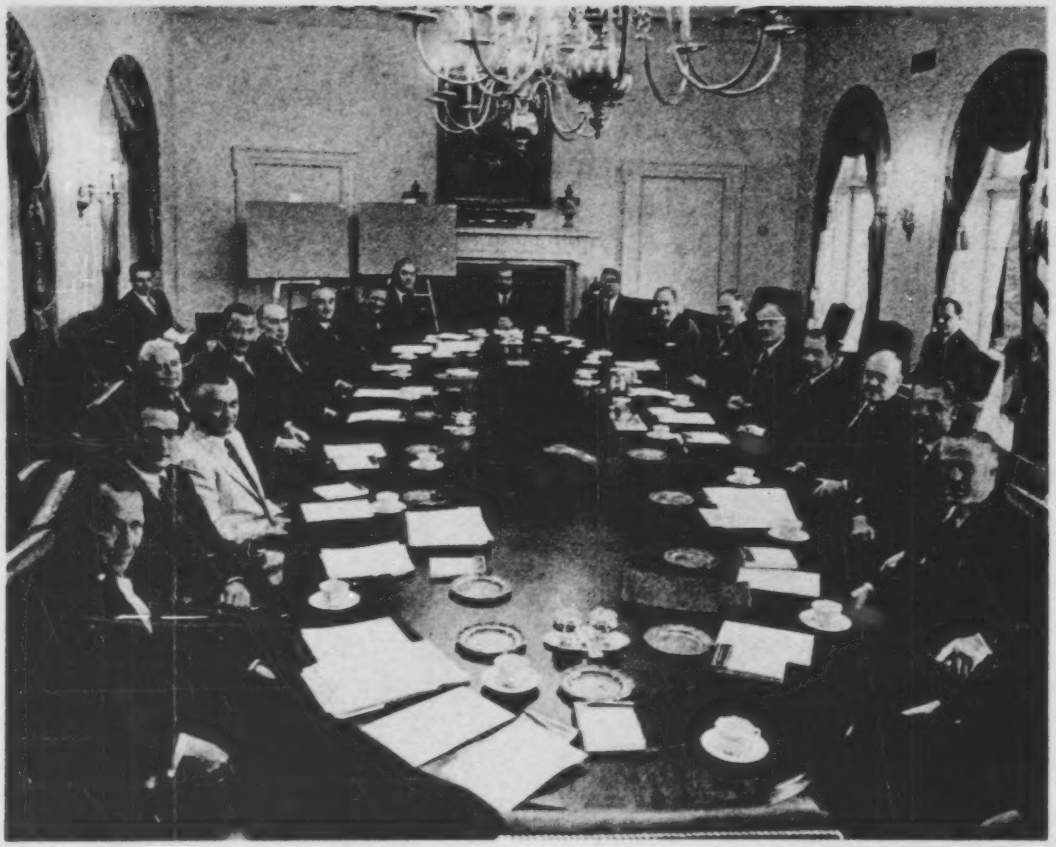
7. The President may disapprove a bill. This is the power of _____ _____.

8. Congress may go over the veto power of the President if _____ _____ of the Members of _____ Houses of Congress vote to do so.

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 15

The Cabinet



The President, his Cabinet, and other Advisers

PART 1

departments Cabinet affairs Secretary under
Defense charge Treasury agencies
Justice Attorney General independent

The President has many important people to advise him.
Among them are the heads of the eleven departments and of a number of independent agencies.
The President appoints them, and the Senate approves them.
They serve under the President.
The heads of the departments are called the Cabinet.
Let us learn about some of them.
One of them takes care of our affairs with foreign nations.
He is called the Secretary of State.
Another member of the Cabinet has charge of the money of the Government.
He collects taxes and pays the Government bills.
He is the Secretary of the Treasury.
The business of the Army, Navy, and Air Force is in charge of another Secretary.
He is the Secretary of Defense.
Our Government must have a lawyer.
He is called the Attorney General.
His department is the Department of Justice.

PART 2

Indian Interior
Health Education Welfare Agriculture
Labor responsible census
Transportation Housing Urban Development

Today we are going to read about the other members of the Cabinet.
Indian affairs and public lands are managed by the Secretary of the Interior.
The Secretary of Agriculture helps farmers in many ways.
The Secretary of Commerce has the Census taken every ten years, and helps businessmen.

Men and women who work may get help from the Secretary of Labor.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare manages many programs to protect our health, to improve our schools, and for the general welfare of all the people. He administers the social security laws which benefit many people.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development helps to plan the growth of cities and helps people who want to build their own homes.

The Secretary of Transportation helps people who want to travel, by providing better roads and safer means of travel.

Each of the members of the Cabinet is responsible to the President.

The President is responsible for the work of the Executive Agencies.

Which of these departments has helped you most?

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 15.

(1) On each line below you are to write the name of the department that is responsible for the work.

(2) You may ask your helper to get you started.

(3) Find out whether you did the work correctly.

(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. _____ foreign affairs.
2. _____ collecting taxes; paying bills.
3. _____ the Army, the Navy, the Air Force.
4. _____ government law work.
5. _____ public lands; Indian affairs.
6. _____ farmers.
7. _____ businessmen.
8. _____ needs of labor.
9. _____ health needs.
10. _____ housing.
11. _____ travel.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 15

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Department.....

Agriculture.....

Treasury.....

Commerce.....

Secretary.....

Attorney General.....

Interior.....

Labor.....

Health, Education, and Welfare.....

Cabinet.....

B. Directions:

Which of the eleven Executive Departments—

1. prints our money? .....
2. takes care of the Navy? .....

3. has charge of naturalization? .....

4. pays the government's bills? .....

5. collects the income tax? .....

6. looks after Indian affairs? .....

7. helps working men and women? .....

8. helps the farmers? .....

9. attends to foreign affairs? .....

10. takes the census? .....

11. administers social security laws? .....

12. makes travel easier? .....

13. helps cities to develop? .....

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 16

Other Services of Our Government

PART 1

services civil commission examine applicant
Veterans Administration

Each of the eleven Executive Departments gives us services.
Sometimes we need other services.
We ask the Government for them.
Congress forms agencies to take care of other services.
If you want to work for the Government you may have to take an examination.
The Civil Service Commission is the agency that examines applicants for government jobs.
The Veterans Administration is another agency. It helps veterans, their widows and children to get the many benefits to which they are entitled by law.
The United States Postal Service manages the affairs of our post offices.
You see that there are a great many departments and agencies to help us.
Agencies get their power from Congress.
The Congress gets its power from the people.
So you see the agencies get their power from the people.
In the United States all power comes from the people.

PART 2

improve insured lose cases disputes
atomic sets rates railroad fair
employers energy safety through rules

There are many other agencies to help the people.
One agency develops and controls atomic energy for all the people.
One protects the people who buy and sell securities.
Under another agency, disputes between employers and employees are settled.

Our money is insured when we put it in a bank so that we cannot lose it.
Some agencies hear cases.
They are like courts.
One agency sets the rates for railroads.
It makes these rates fair to people.
It also enforces railroad safety rules.
It is the Interstate Commerce Commission.
All these agencies help the people.
Through the Congress these agencies get their power from the people.
The agencies help the President carry out Federal laws.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 16.

(1) Each of the questions listed below has a line after it.
(2) Write YES or NO on each line.
(3) Be sure you use the right word on each line.

1. Do the government agencies serve the people? _____
2. Do such agencies help to carry out Federal laws? _____
3. Does the President give the agencies their power? _____
4. Does the President form the agencies? _____
5. Do the agencies get their power from the people? _____
6. Does the Congress form the agencies? _____
7. Does an agency insure our money in the banks? _____
8. Does an agency set fair railroad rates? _____
9. Does an agency handle the mail? _____

(1) Each of the sentences below the block needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Commission	controls
courts	insured
services	agency
enforce	examines

veterans

1. One agency ..... persons who apply for government jobs.
2. This agency is called the Civil Service .....
3. One agency ..... atomic energy.
4. One agency helps ..... of the Armed Forces.
5. Our money in the banks is ..... by one agency.
6. One ..... sets fair railroad rates.
7. Some agencies are like .....
8. Some agencies ..... rules.
9. The agencies give us many .....

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 16

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Civil .....

atomic .....

energy .....

meet .....

Service .....

disputes .....

examines .....

Administration .....

Veterans .....

Commission .....

needs .....

B. Directions:

Here are the names of some of the agencies. Write on the lines the name of the agency that does the work.

Atomic Energy Commission Veterans Administration
Civil Service Commission

1. _____ controls atomic energy.

2. _____ examines people who want government jobs.

3. _____ helps veterans.

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. Who sets up government agencies?

_____

2. Why are agencies set up?

_____

3. Do agencies help the people?

_____

4. Is our money in a bank insured?

_____

5. Do agencies get their power from the people?

_____

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 17

The President and Our Neighbors

PART 1

alone exchange flour coffee bring far near

Most people do not like to live alone.
They like to trade with each other.
They like to talk to their neighbors.
They exchange ideas about things.
You probably like to talk to your neighbors.
You probably like to trade with people.
Nations are much the same as people.
Nations like to trade with each other.
Our Nation sells flour to our neighbors.
Our neighbors sell us coffee.
In this way we trade with our neighbors.
If we did not trade with other nations, we would not have coffee.
We would be without many other things we like.
Other nations would be without things they like.
We live better by trading.
Ships bring us things from far away lands.
We buy things from our near neighbors.
We sell to our neighbors.
What do you use that we get from other nations?

PART 2

peacetime deal effect respect enjoy

In peacetime we deal with all nations.
We plan with them to live better.
We try to agree with our neighbors.
Our President speaks for our Nation.
Our President makes treaties with other nations.
The Senate must agree to these treaties before they go into effect.
The President sends representatives to other countries.
Other countries send representatives to us.
We respect the rights of other nations.
Other nations must respect our rights.
In this way we become good neighbors.
We enjoy being good neighbors.
We have united with other nations in the Americas in order to keep peace.
We have made good roads to some of our near neighbors in order to trade with them.
We plan for trade between our neighbors and us.
We work with them for peace.
This is our idea of a Good Neighbor.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 17.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Senate	representatives
neighbors	each
better	rights
treaties	speaks
peace	deals

1. Our Nation lives _____ by trading and planning with others.

2. The President can make treaties. The _____ must agree to the treaties before they go into effect.

3. The President sends _____ of our country to other nations.

4. Other nations must respect the _____ of the United States.

5. Nations should be good _____.

6. We trade with _____ other.

7. We trade in time of _____.

8. The President _____ for our nation.

9. Our Nation _____ with other nations.

10. The President makes _____ with them.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 17

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

live .....

buy .....

with .....

near .....

better .....

sell .....

good .....

coffee .....

neighbors .....

trade .....

B. Directions:

Write the answers to the questions in the space that is given.

1. Who may make treaties with other nations?

.....

2. Who must agree to the treaties?

.....

CUT HERE

3. Why do we want to trade with other countries?

4. What is commerce?

5. Does a person live a better life with good neighbors or without good neighbors?

6. What do we buy from other countries?

7. Who may speak for our Nation?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

What does the student think Daniel Schott should do?

Pages 103 and part of 104 were removed due to copyrighted paintings by Norman Rockwell ("Freedom of Speech" and "Freedom of Worship").

PART 1

guarantees amendments freedoms interfere religion

Today we are going to read about our rights.
The Constitution guarantees our rights.
Some of our rights are given in the first ten amendments.
These ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.
We have certain rights or freedoms.
Among these is the right to go to the church that we like.

This is freedom of religion.
We also have the right to talk about our Government.
This is freedom of speech.
Our neighbors also have these rights or freedoms.
We must not use our rights to interfere with the rights of our neighbors.
A good citizen thinks about the rights of his neighbor.
Good citizens do not quarrel.
They meet and talk things over.

PART 2

press print false meetings injure unjustly

The First Amendment gives us two other great rights.
One of these is the freedom of the press.
Newspapers have a right to print the news.
Other people have rights too.
The newspapers must not print false things about people.
If they print false things, they may interfere with the rights of others.
They do not have a right to injure people by what they print.
We also have the right to hold meetings.
We can ask for changes in our laws.
We do not have a right to hold meetings that interfere with our neighbors.
These four freedoms are a part of our democracy.
We must keep them.
We must remember that it is our duty not to let our rights interfere with the rights of others.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 18.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

rights	press
religion	ask
speech	many

1. We have _____ freedoms.
2. The Constitution guarantees our _____.
3. We can go to our own church.

   We have freedom of _____.
4. We can talk about the Government.

   We have freedom of _____.
5. Newspapers can print the news.

   We have freedom of the _____.
6. We have the right to hold meetings.

   We can _____ for changes in our laws.

Mark the right words in the next sentence below:

1. The first 10 amendments are called
   the Constitution.
   the Bill of Rights.
   democracy.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 18

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

religion _____

speech _____

print _____

right _____

church _____

newspaper _____

enjoy _____

press _____

false _____

meetings _____

B. Directions:

Write a sentence about each of the four freedoms.

1. _____

_____

CUT HERE

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. What name is given to the first ten amendments?

_____

2. Name the freedoms given in the First Amendment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. What is a democracy?

_____

_____

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 19

Our Rights and Powers

PART 1

searched unless reason accused breaking held trial without

The four rights you have read about are protected by the First Amendment.
Other rights are protected by other amendments.
In the colonies, homes were sometimes searched by the order of the King.
In our United States, homes cannot be searched unless a court orders it done.
There must be a good reason for the search.
Even a person accused of breaking the law has rights.
The Bill of Rights protects his rights.
In the colonies, a person might have been held for trial a long time without a good reason.
Now he cannot be held for trial without good reason.
If he is held for trial, his trial must be held soon.

PART 2

jury whether guilty question witness away even

A person held for trial has the right to a trial by jury.
A jury is a group of men and women chosen to decide whether a person is guilty.
A person accused of breaking a law has the right to have a lawyer.
If the person has no money to pay a lawyer, the court will appoint a lawyer to help him.
The person may question a witness.
These things are rights that may not be taken away.
Even our Government may not take away our rights.
Our Federal Government has only the powers given to it by the Constitution.
All other rights and powers belong to the people or to the States.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 19.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

accused	witnesses
jury	help
powers	many
trial	court

1. The Bill of Rights protects _____ rights of the people.

2. Officers cannot search our home unless a _____ orders the search.

3. A person cannot be held for _____ without good reason.

4. The Bill of Rights protects rights of persons _____ of breaking a law.

5. We have the right to trial by _____.

6. We can have the _____ of a lawyer.

7. We may question _____.

8. The Federal Government has only the _____ given to it by the Constitution.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 19

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

amendment .....

search .....

accused .....

court .....

trial .....

breaking .....

witness .....

jury .....

B. Directions:

Write three things you have learned about the rights of the people.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. How are the rights of your home protected?

2. What rights does a person have if he is held for trial?

3. What is a jury?

4. What is a witness?

LESSON 20

Equal Rights

PART 1

believe poor rich naturalized end slavery slaves

In the United States we believe that all people have equal rights.
All people have the same rights.
Poor people have equal rights with the rich.
Some of our rights are guaranteed by the Constitution.
Most of our rights are protected in the amendments to the Constitution.
One amendment put an end to slavery and made the slaves free.
One amendment explains who are citizens.
Persons born in the United States are citizens.
Persons naturalized in the United States are citizens.
When you become a citizen you will have the rights of other citizens.
You will have the same rights in voting as other citizens.
You may also hold office.
It will be your duty to be a good citizen of the United States.

PART 2

true unnecessary delay regardless qualified

All of our people have equal rights.
This must be true in our democracy.
It would not be a democracy if some people had rights and other people did not have them.
We think that a jury trial is a fair trial.
In a jury trial, the accused person is tried by his equals.
There must be no unnecessary delay in his trial.
No one knows how a citizen votes.

The citizen is alone when he votes.
He is free to vote as he chooses.
This is another form of equal rights.
Many of our rights are protected by amendments to the Constitution.
One amendment protects the right of qualified women to vote.
Another amendment protects the right to vote regardless of race.
One amendment protects the right of our qualified young people to vote if they are at least eighteen years old.
The Constitution and the amendments guarantee equal rights for all.
The Constitution and the amendments protect us against unjust laws.
They protect us against unfair officers.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 20.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Constitution		equal
protects	eighteen	citizens

1. The ---------- guarantees some of our rights.

2. Persons born in the United States are ----------.

3. All persons naturalized in the United States become ----------.

4. One amendment ---------- the right of citizens to vote regardless of race.

5. Another protects the right of ---------- to vote regardless of sex.

6. An amendment protects the right of a citizen to vote if he is at least ---------- years old.

7. The Constitution and the amendments guarantee ---------- rights for all.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 20

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

believe.....

women.....

protect.....

slavery.....

regardless.....

alone.....

B. Directions:

Write three things that you have learned about our rights.

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

CUT HERE

C. Directions:

Answer the questions in the space that is given.

1. Can Congress pass a law that takes away your rights?

2. What rights do foreign-born people have after they become citizens?

3. May women vote?

4. Why is a trial by jury a fair trial?

5. Do rich people have more rights than poor people?

6. Can a citizen who is nineteen years old vote?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 21

Equal Justice Under Law

PART 1

meaning decision settle such necessary

Why do we need courts?
We must have courts to explain the meaning of laws.
The decision of a court tells us the meaning of the laws.
Our courts settle quarrels.
Our courts protect our rights.
They try persons who are accused of breaking the law.
Our first government did not have Federal courts.
There was no one to explain the national laws.
Congress could make laws, but there were no courts to explain them.
There was no one to enforce the laws.
The States quarreled with each other.
There were no courts to settle their quarrels.
Once one State went to war against another State.
Such cases could not be settled without courts.
All this was changed by our Constitution.
Do you see why the convention of 1787 was so necessary?

PART 2

Federal supreme judges paid town judicial

The Constitution sets up Federal courts.
We call the national courts Federal courts.
When you become a citizen you may go to a Federal or a State court to take the oath.
The Constitution gave us the Supreme Court.
Congress has the right to set up other courts.

Federal judges are appointed by the President.
Congress decides how many Federal judges are needed.
Congress decides how much the Federal judges are to be paid.
The town where a Federal court is held is chosen by Congress.
Federal courts make up a part of the judicial branch of our Government.
Federal judges explain the Constitution.
They explain the laws and treaties of the United States.
They defend the rights of the States.
They protect the rights of the people.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 21.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Supreme	Federal
explain	courts
plan	law
Congress	national

1. We have _____ to protect our rights.
2. Courts try persons who break the _____.
3. The United States needs Federal courts to explain _____ laws.
4. The Constitution made a _____ for Federal courts.
5. It gave us a _____ Court.
6. It gave _____ the right to make other courts.
7. Our national courts are called _____ courts.
8. Federal judges _____ the Constitution.

Use the right word from the block below.

settle	protect
explain	try

Courts ..... our rights.

Courts ..... laws.

Courts ..... quarrels.

Courts ..... persons.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 21

A. Directions:
Write each of these words on the line following the word.

Federal .....

supreme .....

necessary .....

naturalized .....

quarrel .....

judicial .....

explain .....

settle .....

B. Directions:
Write two things you have learned about courts.

1. .....

2. .....

C. Directions:
Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. What are the national courts often called?

   .....

2. Who appoints the Federal judges?

   .....

3. What court is given to us by the Constitution?

---

4. What courts did we have before the Constitution was written?

---

5. What laws are explained by Federal courts?

---

6. What laws are explained by State courts?

---

7. Who decides how many Federal judges are needed?

---

8. May Congress make other courts?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 22

The Federal Courts at Work

PART 1

evidence apply appeal applied higher circuit properly

There are several kinds of Federal courts.
The district courts hear most of the cases.
Each district court has a judge.
Some district courts have more than one judge.
The district court usually has a jury.
It is the duty of the jury to hear all the evidence.
The jury must decide about the facts in the case.
It is the duty of the judge to apply the law to the facts.
If a person does not like the decision of the court, he may appeal the case to a higher court.
The next higher court is the Court of Appeals.
This court has several judges.
It does not have a jury.
No jury is necessary.
The jury in the district court has heard the evidence.
The Court of Appeals decides whether the judge of the district court applied the law properly.

PART 2

cause let happen stay until

Some cases may go from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.
The Court of Appeals saves the Supreme Court from hearing too many cases.
If we had no Court of Appeals there would be too many cases in the Supreme Court.
This would cause a long delay.
We do not want this to happen.

We let Congress provide other courts.
The Supreme Court is the highest court in our Nation.
Federal courts tell us what the laws mean.
We must obey the laws as the courts explain them.
If a law is not satisfactory, we may work to have it changed.
The law will stay the same unless we work to change it.
We must all obey the law until it is changed.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 22.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

appeals	district
Federal	highest
obey	several
court	jury

1. District courts hear most of the cases that come to _____ courts.
2. Each _____ court has one or more judges.
3. Usually it has a _____.
4. Some people ask a higher _____ to hear their case.
5. They usually take the case to a court of _____.
6. Each court of appeals has _____ judges.
7. The Supreme Court is our _____ court.
8. All of us should _____ the laws as the courts explain them.

Mark the right words.

All / Some of us should obey the law.

A district court usually has a jury. / no jury.

A court of appeals has a jury. / no jury.

Which is the highest court?
a district court?
a court of appeals?
the Supreme Court?

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Section II

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Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 22

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

appeal .....

delay .....

decision .....

several .....

until .....

evidence .....

circuit .....

change .....

justly .....

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about Federal courts.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

CUT HERE

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. What is the highest court in our land?

   ---

2. In what court do most cases start?

   ---

3. What two courts do not use a jury?

   ---

4. If a person does not like the decision of a district court, to what court may he appeal?

   ---

5. Who should obey laws?

   ---

6. If a law is not satisfactory should it be obeyed?

   ---

7. If we do not like a law what can we do about it?

   ---

8. Why do we need a court of appeals?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 23

The Supreme Court

PART 1

shall hearing majority final

Today we shall read about the highest court in the United States.
It is the Supreme Court.
It meets in Washington.
One of the justices is the Chief Justice.
There are eight other justices.
All of them meet to hear cases.
There is no jury.
When the hearing is over the nine justices meet.
They talk over the case.
Then each justice casts his vote.
The case is decided by the vote of the majority.
The Supreme Court has the final decision.

PART 2

invalid wonderful piece hold life fifty forward sixty-five

A few cases start in the Supreme Court.
Most of the cases come from other Federal courts.
A few of the cases come from the courts of the States.
The Supreme Court has very great powers.
The Supreme Court can change the decision of other courts.
It explains our Federal laws and treaties.
It protects the rights of the people.
It can hold invalid a law that has been passed by Congress.
It explains the Constitution.

Our Constitution gave us the Supreme Court.
What a wonderful piece of work is our Constitution!
Could you plan your life for ten years?
Would such a plan be easy to make?
The Constitution is a plan that has worked for more than a hundred and eighty years.
As our Nation goes forward, our Constitution lives and grows.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 23.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Chief	Washington
other	hear
final	cases
vote	nine

1. The Supreme Court meets in _____.
2. The Supreme Court has _____ justices.
3. One of them is the _____ Justice.
4. All the justices meet to _____ a case.
5. They _____ on each case.
6. Some few _____ start in the Supreme Court.
7. Most of its cases come from _____ Federal courts.
8. The decisions of the Supreme Court are _____.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

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WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 23

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

June _____

appeals _____

final _____

nine _____

October _____

sometimes _____

chief _____

circuit _____

majority _____

B. Directions:

Write four things you have learned about the Supreme Court.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

CUT HERE

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

C. Directions:

Write the answer to each of these questions.

1. Where does the Supreme Court meet?

_____

2. How many justices are there?

_____

3. How often do they meet to hear cases?

_____

4. Is a jury used in the Supreme Court?

_____

5. What is the chief judge called?

_____

6. Did Congress plan the Supreme Court?

_____

7. Did the Constitution plan the Supreme Court?

_____

8. How do justices get their positions?

_____

9. What is the term of office for a justice of the Supreme Court?

_____

10. Did the Constitution plan the court of appeals?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

To the person who helps the student:

What does the student think Carlo should do or say?

CUT HERE

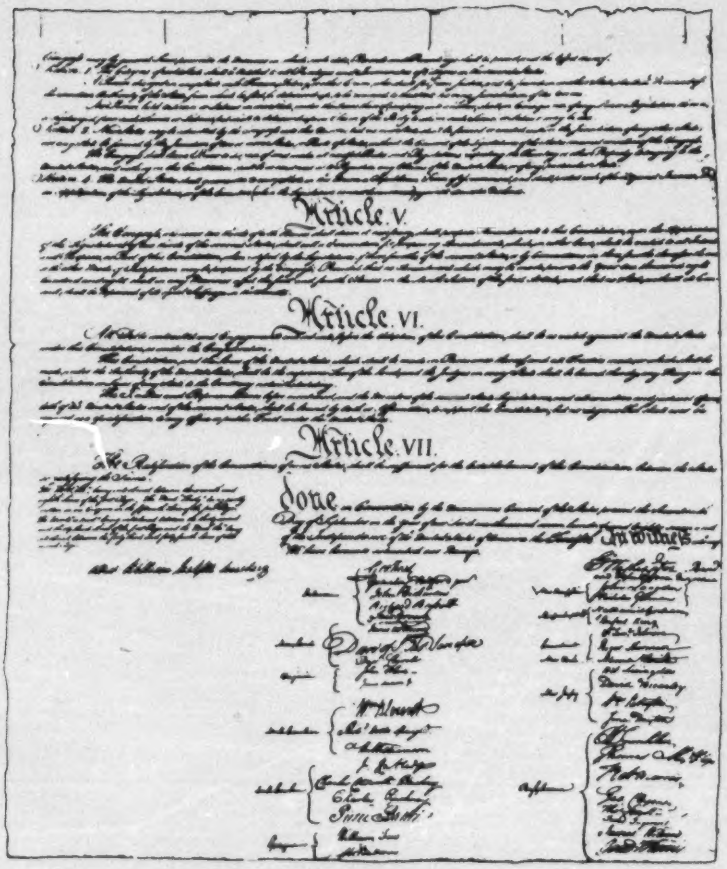
LESSON 24

The Constitution Must Grow

PART 1

knew said met future took could

We believe in government of the people, by the people, and for the people.
Our first government was started with that idea.
All nations have government of the people.
The United States was the first nation to have a government by the people and for the people.
The first government was weak.
It did not work very well.
It had no written plan of government.
In 1787 a new plan was formed.
This was our Constitution.
The men who wrote it knew their own needs.
They said they could not know the needs of the future.
They knew a plan would not work unless it took care of the future needs.
They knew that the new plan must grow with the needs of the Nation.
So they planned the Constitution to grow to meet new needs.
It has met new needs.



Last part of the Constitution of the United States, showing the signatures of the makers.

PART 2

fits three-fourths add now amend

The Constitution fits our needs now because it can be changed.

The changes are called amendments.

We can add amendments to the Constitution.

The Constitution tells how changes may be made.

The Constitution cannot be changed until three-fourths of the States agree to the change.

Amendments are not often needed.

The first ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

They were added to the Constitution in 1791.

Other changes have been made as our needs change.
Our Government works for the good of the people.
When it cannot work for our good we can amend the Constitution.
In this way our Constitution always fits our needs.
Some parts of the Constitution have more than one meaning.
These parts do not need amendment.
We use the meaning that fits our needs.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 24.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word or number to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words or number in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

plan	add
needs	meet
1787	change
grow	then
are	now

1. The Constitution is the _____ of our Government.
2. It was written in _____.
3. Men wrote it to _____ the needs of the Nation.
4. They planned ways for it to _____.
5. They knew the needs _____.
6. We know the needs _____.
7. We can _____ the Constitution.
8. We change it to meet important _____.
9. We can _____ to it by amendments.
10. Changes _____ called amendments.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 24

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

father .....

future .....

then .....

grows .....

present .....

now .....

needs .....

agree .....

also .....

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about our Constitution.

1. .....

.....

2. ---

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. In what year was the Constitution written?

---

2. How may we change the Constitution?

---

3. Has the Constitution ever been changed?

---

4. What name is given to changes in the Constitution?

---

5. Can we make the Constitution fit our needs without amending it?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 25

We Can Amend the Constitution

PART 1

3,500,000 coast 200,000,000 reaches two-thirds legislatures

The men who wrote the Constitution knew that it would need to be changed.
They did not know what the changes would be.
They knew the needs of our Nation in 1787.
They provided for those needs.
There were about 3,500,000 people in this country then.
Most of them lived along the coast.
Today there are over 200,000,000 people in this country.
Now our country reaches from coast to coast, and includes Alaska and Hawaii.
Some of our needs have changed.
The men who wrote the Constitution provided for new needs.
They said that two-thirds of both Houses of Congress could ask for a change.
They said that the legislatures of two-thirds of the States could ask for a change.
Then a convention called by the Congress starts it.
They said that one of these ways must be taken.

PART 2

wish easy easily

The Constitution gives us two ways of approving an amendment.
The legislatures in three-fourths of the States may approve it.
Or conventions in three-fourths of the States may approve it.
We send representatives to the convention to vote as we wish.
The plan to amend the Constitution is not too easy.
If our Constitution could be changed easily, it might be changed often.
The plan to amend the Constitution is not too hard.
If it were very hard to change, it might not be changed.
Then it would not fit the needs of the people.
Do you remember when our Constitution was last changed?
Can you find out the way the amendment was started?
We have added few amendments.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 25.

(1) There are two sentences below, each is followed by four endings.

(2) Draw a line under the right word or number that will make each of these four endings correct.

(3) Be sure you did the work correctly.

(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. We start an amendment:
   a. We have (two) (three) ways of starting an amendment.
   b. (Two-thirds) (One-third) of both Houses of Congress can ask for an amendment.
   c. The legislatures of (two-thirds) (one-third) of the States can ask for an amendment.
   d. Then a convention is called by the (Congress) (States).

2. We approve an amendment:
   a. We have (two) (three) ways of approving an amendment.
   b. Legislatures in (one-half) (three-fourths) of the States may approve an amendment.
   c. Conventions in (two-thirds) (three-fourths) of the States may approve it.
   d. We have added (many) (few) amendments.

CUT HERE

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

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WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 25

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

start.....

three-fourths.....

February.....

one-third.....

amend.....

December.....

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned about amendments.

1. .....

2. .....

C. Directions:

If the statement is true write YES on the line. If it is not true write NO.

..... 1. We have three ways of starting an amendment.

..... 2. One-third of both Houses of Congress can ask for an amendment.

..... 3. The legislatures of two-thirds of the States can ask for an amendment.

---------- 4. We have three ways of approving an amendment.

---------- 5. Congress has passed twenty-seven amendments.

---------- 6. We have added many amendments to the Constitution.

---------- 7. There are twenty-six amendments to the Constitution.

---------- 8. We have two ways of approving an amendment.

---------- 9. The Constitution fits the needs of the people.

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 26

Amendments Meet Needs

PART 1

limited Tenth prohibited Eleventh Twelfth Thirteenth Fourteenth Fifteenth

The Constitution was amended soon after it came into use.
The ten amendments made at that time are called the Bill of Rights.
The rights of the people are protected in the first nine amendments.
The power of our Government is limited in the Tenth Amendment.
People cannot sue a State in a Federal court.
This is prohibited in the Eleventh Amendment.
The way of electing our President was changed by the Twelfth Amendment.
The Thirteenth, the Fourteenth, and the Fifteenth Amendments are often called the Civil War Amendments.
These three were written after the Civil War.
The Thirteenth set the slaves free.
The Fourteenth made them citizens.
The Fifteenth protected their right to vote if they are qualified.

PART 2

income Sixteenth Seventeenth opens
Eighteenth liquor drinking chance
Nineteenth Twentieth Twenty-first Twenty-second

The Government did not have the right to collect income taxes.
You remember that the Government has only the rights that the States or the people give it.
The Sixteenth Amendment gave our Government the right to collect income taxes.
State legislatures used to elect the Senators to Congress.
This was changed by the Seventeenth Amendment.

Now the people elect the Senators to Congress.

The Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the making and selling of liquor for drinking.

The Nineteenth Amendment gave qualified women the right to vote.

The Twentieth Amendment named January as the month when the President takes office and Congress opens.

The Twenty-first Amendment put an end to the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Twenty-second Amendment prohibits a person from being elected President more than twice.

The Twenty-third Amendment gives citizen residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for the President and Vice-President.

The Twenty-fourth Amendment prevents disqualification of voters in Federal elections because of failure to pay a poll tax or other tax.

The Twenty-fifth Amendment provides a plan for determining when the President is unable to perform his duties.

The Twenty-sixth Amendment provides that no citizen eighteen years of age or older can be denied the right to vote because of age.

Most amendments protect the rights of the people.

The amendments give us more chance to have a government by the people.

Few amendments give the Government more power.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 26.

(1) You should find the answers to the questions below.

(2) Tell the answers to the person who helps you. You need not write them.

1. How many amendments are in the Bill of Rights?
2. Why are they important?
3. Which amendments add to the number of voters?
4. Why is it a good idea for people to be voters?
5. Why is the Sixteenth Amendment important?

Write on the lines below the number of the amendment which is described.
Do not use the numbers from one to ten, as they are the Bill of Rights.
Find out whether you did the work correctly.
Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

(a)_____ gives Congress the right to collect income taxes.

(b)_____ protects the right of women to vote.

(c)_____ prevents people from suing a State in a Federal court.

(d)_____ protects the right of people to vote regardless of race.

(e)_____ gives the people the power to elect Senators.

(f)_____ names January as the month when the President takes office and Congress opens.

(g)_____ changed the way of electing the President.

(h)_____ put an end to the Eighteenth Amendment.

(i)_____ freed the slaves.

(j)_____ prohibited making and selling liquor for drinking.

(k)_____ said who were citizens.

(l)_____ limits number of times a person can be elected President.

(m)_____ provides a plan for determining when the President is disabled.

(n)_____ gives citizen residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for the President and Vice President.

(o)_____ prevents disqualification of voters in Federal elections because of failure to pay a poll tax or other tax.

(p)_____ gives the right to vote to eighteen-year-old citizens.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

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CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 26

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the words.

freed .....

slaves .....

women .....

twenty-second .....

citizens .....

first .....

sixteenth .....

nineteenth .....

away .....

B. Directions:

Write three things you have learned about amendments.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

C. Directions:

Write the answer to each of these questions.

1. What is a change in our Constitution called?

2. How many amendments have been made to our Constitution?

3. What name is given to the first ten amendments?

4. Why are amendments made to the Constitution?

5. What did the Thirteenth Amendment do?

6. What did the Fourteenth Amendment do?

7. Which amendment put an end to another amendment?

8. Which amendment gives Congress the power to collect income taxes?

9. Which amendment protects the right of qualified women to vote?

10. Do most amendments add powers to the Government or take away powers from the Government?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 27

The Meaning of the Constitution

PART 1

legislative administrative

We learn the powers of our Federal Government from the Constitution.
The Constitution divides our Government into three parts.
One part makes the laws.
This is the Congress.
We call it the Legislative Branch.
Another part of our Government is the Executive Branch.
Our President and his helpers make up the Executive Branch.
We often call this branch the administrative branch.
The courts form the third branch of our Government.
We call this branch the Judicial Branch.
Remember these three branches: the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.
The powers of each branch are given in the Constitution.
The Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court use these powers to meet our needs.
The Congress uses its powers to make laws.
These laws add to the meaning of the Constitution.
The President uses his powers to enforce the laws.
His rules and orders add to the meaning of the Constitution.
The Supreme Court decides the meaning of the Constitution.
It has the last word in deciding the meaning.
Court decisions add greatly to the meaning of our Constitution.
Federal laws, orders, and decisions really enlarge and explain the Constitution.
Through them the Constitution lives and grows.

PART 2

Mississippi river mouth bought

How does the Constitution keep up with the needs of a growing nation?
Let us see how it has worked before.
A long time ago, some of our people settled near the Mississippi River.
They wanted to trade with other people.
They wanted other people to trade with them.
The best way to trade was by way of the Mississippi River.
We did not own the land at the mouth of the river, so we could not trade with other people.
We could not send our goods out of this country unless we owned the land at the mouth of the river.
We wanted to buy this land.
The Constitution does not say that the Government may buy land.
How could this need be met under the Constitution?
The Constitution says that Congress may tax people for the general welfare of the people.
The Constitution says that Congress may make laws that are necessary and proper.
Our President bought this land.
He said that this was for the general welfare of the people.
He said that a law to buy it was necessary and proper.
You see that the Constitution met the need.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 27.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

last	lives
orders	our
make	meaning
find	explain

1. We _____ the powers of the Federal Government in the Constitution.

2. The powers are used to meet _____ needs.

3. Congress uses its power to _____ laws.

4. These laws add to the _____ of the Constitution.

5. Rules and _____ of the President add to the meaning.

6. The Supreme Court has the _____ word in deciding the meaning of the Constitution.

7. Federal laws, orders and decisions enlarge and _____ the Constitution.

8. Through them the Constitution _____ and grows.

Place an X before the part that completes the sentence below correctly.

1. The Congress adds to the meaning of the Constitution when it—
   ( ) makes laws. ( ) enforces laws.
2. The President adds to the meaning of the Constitution when he—
   ( ) enforces a law. ( ) makes a law.
3. The Court adds to the meaning of the Constitution when it—
   ( ) enforces laws. ( ) decides the meaning of the Constitution.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

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WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 27

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

present.....

final.....

welfare.....

authority.....

add.....

away.....

decision.....

last.....

early.....

B. Directions:

Write two sentences that tell what we have gained by amendments.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

CUT HERE

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. How should the powers of our Federal Government be used?

2. Who is the final authority as to the meaning of the Constitution?

3. Have most amendments added to the power of the Government?

4. Did the Government help to build railroads?

5. Is freedom of religion mentioned in the Constitution or is it in an amendment?

6. Does our Constitution grow to meet our needs?

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 28

Men, Machines, and the Constitution

PART 1

problems hand machines factories solve

Every change in our way of living brings new problems.
Many things used to be made by hand.
Now most of them are made by machines.
Many things used to be made in the homes.
Now they are made in factories.
People who work with machines must be protected.
We must have safety laws to protect these people.
Children should not work in factories.
The health and safety of the workers must be protected.
All of these are problems.
The States tried to make laws to solve these problems.
Many of the laws were not approved by the Supreme Court.

PART 2

permits conditions morals travel preparing brought

The Constitution permits Congress to pass laws for the welfare of the people.
The Supreme Court has approved some welfare laws.
Many things make up the welfare of the people.
Safety is a part of the welfare of the people.
Health, living conditions, and morals are also parts of our general welfare.
Congress has passed laws about these things.
The States also have laws about welfare.
Safety does not mean only safety in factories.
It may be safety in rail or air travel or safety in preparing food.
Our Government has laws to protect us when we buy foods and many other things.

These problems were brought about by changes in our way of living.
Congress can make laws about commerce among the States.
We make and produce goods for such commerce.
The Congress has passed laws to improve living and working conditions.
It passes laws to protect our health, safety, and morals.
Some Federal laws help the States provide for the people.
The Supreme Court has approved most of these laws.
The Government finds in the Constitution ways to improve our welfare.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 28.

(1) You should find the answers to the questions below.
(2) Tell the answers to the person who helps you. You need not write them.

1. Have ways of living changed since 1787?
2. Do more people work in factories now?
3. Has the Supreme Court approved some of the welfare laws?
4. Does Congress have power to control commerce between the States?

(1) You should write the words YES or NO on the line that follows each question below.
(2) Find out whether your answers are right.
(3) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

1. Did new ways of living bring new problems? _____
2. Did the States try to solve them? _____
3. Did they pass laws to help workers? _____
4. Did the Supreme Court approve those laws? _____
5. Do we need laws to protect us when we buy food? _____
6. Must people who work with machines be protected? _____
7. Do we ask the Federal Government to provide for our welfare? _____
8. Does Congress pass laws to improve living conditions? _____
9. Can the Constitution be used to improve our welfare? _____

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: .....

Your name: .....

Your address: .....

CUT HERE

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 28

A. Directions:

Write each of these words on the line following the word.

five .....

problems .....

eleven .....

machines .....

city .....

factories .....

healthful .....

unconstitutional .....

travel .....

B. Directions:

Write two things you have learned from Lesson 28.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

C. Directions:

Answer these questions in the space that is given.

1. What does "the welfare of the people" mean?

---

2. Did the States try to pass laws for the welfare of the people?

---

3. What causes the new problems?

---

4. Why does the Government do more for the people now than it did in 1789?

---

5. Name three ways in which the Government tries to protect you.

a. ---

b. ---

c. ---

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

LESSON 29

Customs and Duties

PART 1

customs share responsibility succeed

Our habits become customs.
Our customs may change the meaning of the Constitution.
Under the Constitution, at first, we chose electors to vote for a President.
They were to use their own judgment.
They were to choose a good man to be President.
Now we choose electors who will vote for a certain candidate.
They do not use their own judgment any more.
In this way our customs have changed the meaning of the Constitution.
Each citizen must share in the responsibility of our Government.
It is our Government.
It can succeed only as we work to make it succeed.
We want liberty, democracy, and security.
By working together, we can have them.

PART 2

belong nothing liberty qualifications

In all States a voter must be a citizen.
When you become a citizen you should try to meet the other qualifications for a voter in your State.
A good citizen always votes when he is able.
We use political parties to help us carry on the work of our Government.
Candidates belong to political parties.
The Constitution has nothing in it about political parties.
Political parties have become a custom with us.
In this way our customs have changed the meaning of the Constitution.

Each of us must share in the Government.
Each of us must know more about our Government.
Each of us must do his share to keep our Nation a land of liberty.

PART 3

Something to do for Lesson 29.

(1) Each of the sentences listed below needs a word to complete it.
(2) Write one of the words in the block below on each line.
(3) Be sure it is the right word.
(4) Write on all the lines.
(5) After you have finished, ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

nothing	Constitution
voting	must
duty	belongs
customs	share

1. Our habits become _____.
2. Our customs changed the plan of _____ for the President.
3. The Constitution says _____ about political parties.
4. Our customs have changed the meaning of the _____.
5. Our Government _____ to us.
6. It is our _____ to know more about it.
7. We _____ work for liberty, democracy, and security.
8. Each person must do his _____.

ENGLISH AND GOVERNMENT

Section II

Date mailed: _____

Your name: _____

Your address: _____

WORKSHEET FOR LESSON 29

A. Directions:

Write each of these works on the line following the word.

unwritten _____

customs _____

responsibility _____

succeed _____

party _____

B. Directions:

Write three things you have learned in this lesson.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

CUT HERE

C. Directions:

Write the answers to each of these questions.

1. What does the Constitution say about political parties?

---

2. How is the Constitution changed in other ways than by amending it?

---

3. Who are responsible for our customs?

---

4. Name two things our Government does to help us in our home life.

a. ---

b. ---

5. Name one of our rights that is protected by the Constitution or its amendments.

---

6. Name one of our rights that is ours by custom.

---

7. Name two duties that we as citizens of the United States should accept and do.

a. ---

b. ---

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Key to Something to Do

Lesson 1

1. America
2. colonies
3. laws
4. free
5. govern
6. Nation

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Lesson 2

1. weak
2. strong
3. Congress
4. tax
5. States
6. success

1. The first government was weak.
2. The Congress could make the laws.

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Lesson 3

1. stronger
2. convention
3. men
4. leaders
5. Nation
6. government
7. Constitution

How old is the Constitution? Ask the person who helps you to tell you the answer. He will also tell you what you are to do next.

Lesson 4

1. union
2. perfect
3. powers
4. Federal
5. laws
6. explain
7. obey

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Lesson 5

1. democracy
2. people
3. choose
4. enforce
5. representatives
6. vote
7. wants
8. Government
9. people

Ask the person who helps you what you are to do next.

Lesson 6

1. Capitol
2. Congress
3. Federal
4. Houses
5. represent

Lesson 7

1. 25
2. 7
3. State
4. district
5. 435
6. 2
7. Speaker

Lesson 8

1. smaller
2. longer
3. Vice President
4. Speaker
5. Senators
6. Representative

---

1. 30
2. 9
3. State
4. Senators
5. 100
6. 6

Lesson 9

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No
5. No
6. Yes
7. No

Lesson 10

1. powers
2. tax
3. spend
4. commerce
5. between
6. supporting
7. all
8. apply

Lesson 11

1. Congress
2. President
3. everyone

---

1. Nation
2. start
3. committee
4. Both
5. approve
6. change
7. for
8. against
9. form
10. studies
11. signs

---

1. Yes
2. No
3. Yes
4. No
5. Yes

Lesson 12

1. citizen
2. fourteen
3. thirty-five
4. ideas
5. President
6. candidate
7. people

Lesson 13

1. four
2. electors
3. candidate
4. oath
5. January
6. duties
7. Constitution
8. all

Lesson 14

1. powers
2. appoints
3. help
4. approves
5. disapproves
6. laws

Lesson 15

1. State
2. Treasury
3. Defense
4. Justice
5. Interior
6. Agriculture
7. Commerce
8. Labor
9. Health, Education, and Welfare
10. Housing and Urban Development
11. Transportation

Lesson 16

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes

---

1. examines
2. Commission
3. controls
4. veterans
5. insured
6. agency
7. courts
8. enforce
9. services

Lesson 17

1. better
2. Senate
3. representatives
4. rights
5. neighbors
6. each
7. peace
8. speaks
9. deals
10. treaties

Lesson 18

1. many
2. rights
3. religion
4. speech
5. press
6. ask

1. the Bill of Rights

Lesson 19

1. many
2. court
3. trial
4. accused
5. jury
6. help
7. witnesses
8. powers

Lesson 20

1. Constitution
2. citizens
3. citizens
4. protects
5. citizens
6. eighteen
7. equal

Lesson 21

1. courts
2. law
3. national
4. plan
5. Supreme
6. Congress
7. Federal
8. explain

Courts protect our rights.
Courts explain laws.
Courts settle quarrels.
Courts try persons.

Lesson 22

1. Federal
2. district
3. jury
4. court
5. appeals
6. several
7. highest
8. obey

All of us should obey the law.
A district court usually has a jury.
A court of appeals has no jury.

The Supreme Court is the highest court.

Lesson 23

1. Washington
2. nine
3. Chief
4. hear
5. vote
6. cases
7. other
8. final

Lesson 24

1. plan
2. 1787
3. meet
4. grow
5. then
6. now
7. change
8. needs
9. add
10. are

Lesson 25

The lines should be drawn under:

1. a. two
   b. two-thirds
   c. two-thirds
   d. Congress
2. a. two
   b. three-fourths
   c. three-fourths
   d. few

Lesson 26

Did you find these answers?

1. There are ten amendments in the Bill of Rights
2. Because they guarantee the rights of the people.
3. The Fifteenth, the Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-sixth Amendments.
4. Because in a democracy the people rule.
5. It is important for Congress to raise money to be used for the good of the people.

(a) Sixteenth	(e) Seventeenth	(i) Thirteenth	(m) Twenty-fifth
(b) Nineteenth	(f) Twentieth	(j) Eighteenth	(n) Twenty-third
(c) Eleventh	(g) Twelfth	(k) Fourteenth	(o) Twenty-fourth
(d) Fifteenth	(h) Twenty-first	(l) Twenty-second	(p) Twenty-sixth

Lesson 27

1. find	3. make	5. orders	7. explain
2. our	4. meaning	6. last	8. lives

1. X makes laws
2. X enforces a law
3. X decides the meaning of the Constitution

Lesson 28

1. Yes	3. Yes	5. Yes	7. Yes	9. Yes
2. Yes	4. No	6. Yes	8. Yes	

Lesson 29

1. customs	3. nothing	5. belongs	7. must
2. voting	4. Constitution	6. duty	8. share

Words Used in Section II

(In addition to those of Section I)

A

able
accused
add
administrative
Administration
advises
affairs
afraid
after
again
against
age
agencies
ago
agree
Agriculture
alone
always
amend
amendments
America
among
any
anything
appeal
applicant
applied
apply
appoints
approve
armed
Army
Atomic
Attorney
  General
authority
away

B

became
becomes
begin
believe
belong
between
born
both
bought
branches
breaking
bring
brought
buildings
business

C

Cabinet
candidate
Capitol
carry
cases
cast
cause
census
certain
chance
charge
chief
choose
chosen
circuit
citizenship
civil
clerk
coast
coffee
collect
colonies
Commander
commerce
commission
committee
conditions
Congress
Constitution
convention
could
courts
customs

D

deal
decide
decision
declare
defend
Defense
delay
democracy
departments
Development
dies
different
disapproves
disputes
district
divided
directly
done
drinking

E

easily
easy
Education
effect
Eighteenth
elect
election
electors
Eleventh
employers
enabled
end
energy
enforce
England
Englishmen
enjoy
equal
even
evidence
examine
exchange
Executive
explain

F

factories
facts
fair
false
far
Federal
few
Fifteenth
fifty
final
find
fits
flour
forces

foreign
forgotten
form
forty
forward
fourteen
Fourteenth
free
freedoms
future

G

gave
George Washington
govern
government
great
guarantees
guilty

H

had
half
hand
happen
head
Health
hearing
held
higher
hold
Housing
hundreds

I

ideas
important
improve
income
Independence Hall
independent
Indian
injure
insured
interested
interfere
Interior
invalid
itself

J

job
judges
judgment
judicial
jury
Justice

K

knew
King

L

Labor
large
lawmakers
laws
lawyers
leaders
least
legislative
legislatures
let
liberty
life
limited
liquor
looked
lose
lot

M

machines
majority
manages
meaning
means
meetings
members
met
middle
Mississippi
morals
mouth

N

Nation
national
naturalized
Navy
near
necessary
never
next
Nineteenth
nothing
now

O

obey
officers
often
once
one-third
only
opens
or
over

P

paid
pardon
parts
party
pass
peace
peacetime
perfect
permits
person
Philadelphia
Pilgrims
plan
political
poor
population
powers
preparing
presented
president
press
prevents
print
probably
problems
prohibited
promise
properly
protect
provide
public

Q

qualifications
qualified
quarreled
question

R

railroad
raise
rates
reaches
reason
reelect
regardless
regular
religion
remember
report
represent
representative
respect
responsibility
responsible
rich
river
roads
rules
run

S

safety
said
searched
Secretary
sell
Senate
Senators
sent
serve
services
sessions
sets
settle
Seventeenth
several
shall
share
should
signs
Sixteenth
sixty-five
slavery
slaves
small
solve
Speaker
speech
spend
stay
strong
study
succeed
success
such
sued
support
supreme

T

talk
tax
tells
Tenth
term
than
themselves
then
thirteen
Thirteenth
thirty
thirty-five
those
thousands
three-fourths
through
tie
told
took
town
trade
Transportation
travel
Treasury
treaties
trial
true
Twelfth
Twentieth
Twenty-first
Twenty-second
Twenty-third
Twenty-fourth
two-thirds

U

under
union
unjustly
unless
unnecessary
until
Urban
usually

V

very
veterans
veto
Vice
President
vote

W

war
weak
welfare
well
were
whether
wins
wisely
wish
without
witness
women
wonderful
written
wrote
3,500,000
200,000,000

NOTES

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